The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 3373

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27. 1743.

OBSERVATIONS *on a Letter in the* Daily-Post *of the* 20th *of* January, 1742. *Addreſs'd to the Proprietors of the* South-Sea *Stock.*

MR. *Knight*, 'till the Year 1720, was as generally eſteem'd as known; and if he fell in that Year, when ſo few ſtood, a good-natur'd Man would chuſe to recollect ſuch Circumſtances as might extenuate, (and many ſuch there were) rather than aggravate his Fault: But inſtead of this, the Writer of the Letter in the *Daily Poſt* of the 20th Inſtant, concluding Mr. *Knight* Guilty, from the Preambles of Acts of Parliament (which have been thought by unprejudiced Perſons very extraordinary, both for the Matter and Manner of paſſing them,) has aſſerted, that Mr. *Knight* ſtands *therby* charged as indebted to the Company in no leſs a Sum than 860,000 l.

Truth would ſerve the Turn, every Man would uſe it when it will *not*, ſome Perſons are not over-ſcrupulous in the Choice of Means, even when they are charging others for want of Honeſty. If the Letter-Writer could make the Proprietors believe, that Mr. *Knight* is really Debtor to the Company, in ſo great a Sum as 860,000 l. this, beſides the Tendency it would have to incenſe the Proprietors againſt him, would lead them to think, that a great Part of that Sum may probably remain in his Hands; and conſequently to look upon any Sum he may offer as a Trifle: Whereas, had the Writer repreſented the Proprietors (as the Fact is) that in an Act (amongſt other Things) for Payment of Mr. *Knight's* Effects, (which Payment was obſtructed by the Company's Claim) this great Sum was mentioned, barely as having been entered before the Truſtees, and that this Claim had not been proſecuted; and at the ſame time had told them that 700,000 l. of it aroſe, not from Money received by Mr. *Knight*, but, on the contrary, from the Subſcribers to the third and fourth Subſcription having refuſed to pay their Subſcription-Money; and that this Deficiency had been reported to the Directors in the beginning of *Auguſt* 1720; and that the Reſidue of the 860,000 l. had been ſatisfy'd by Mr. *Knight's* Eſtates veſted in the Truſtees, which had yielded to the Company upwards of 190,000 l. after Payment of the Company, and all other Creditors; theſe Truths would not have anſwer'd the Writer's End, and were therefore (to ſay no more of the Letter) omitted.

He is likewiſe affirmed in the Letter, that Mr. *Knight* detains ſeveral 100,000 l. of the Company's Money, which may be loſt for want of his Evidence. If this be true, 'tis ſtrange that it ſhould be known only to the Writer of this Letter; and before it is believed, ſome Proof or Evidence of it will be expected, than the bare Aſſertion of one, who does not appear to be very cautious in affirming Facts.

In introducing the Caſe of Mr. *Waite* with the *Bank* on this Occaſion, could proceed from nothing but the Deſire of making an ill-natured Compariſon; which the Writer would ſurely have deny'd himſelf, had he conſider'd the Difference between the two Caſes: Mr. *Waite* is ſuppoſed to have carry'd off what he was intruſted with by Mr. *Knight*, when he left the Kingdom, had in his Cuſtody upwards of 260,000 l. of the Company's Cash, and in his Power near 200,000 l. of the Company's Caſh; all which he deſignedly left behind him, from a Principle of Honour and Integrity, for the Company's Uſe, inſtead of taking them away as the Means of making his Peace: Perhaps the Writer of the Letter, rather than not find fault, may blame Mr. *Knight's* Conduct in this Particular.

Conſidering the malicious Spirit which appears throughout this Letter, and another in the *Daily Poſt* of the 24th Inſtant, (which is probably the Work of the ſame delicate Hand) it may be thought unneceſſary to have taken any Notice of either; but leſt any Perſons ſhould think it impoſſible for any Man, how eſtabliſhed ſoever his Character may be for Ill-Nature, and the want of Decency, to miſrepreſent Facts in ſo groſs a manner, as is thought proper, for the ſake of Truth and Juſtice, to make theſe few Obſervations.

The Letters ſpare nobody. The Writer not contented with miſrepreſenting Mr. *Knight's* Caſe, has inſinuated, in a manner eaſily underſtood, and deſigned to be ſo, many ſcandalous and groundleſs Reflections on Perſons of the higheſt Rank; and has treated the Directors, (whoſe paſt Conduct fully juſtifies the Proprietors in the Choice of them) in ſuch a Manner, that if the Proprietors in general were to imitate his Example, none but Knaves or Fools would accept of ſuch a Truſt.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Peterſbourg, Jan. 5.

THE Czarina, and his Imperial Highneſs, are both in perfect Health. Our laſt Advices from the Frontiers inform us, that the Shah Nadir pretends to rejoin to his Empire all that was conquer'd by the Czar Peter from the Perſians. We have now a conſiderable Army form'd on that Side, but are at a Loſs for a proper General. Her Impetial Majeſty has but three in her Dominions; viz. the Prince of Heſſe Homberg, General Keith, and Field-Marſhal Lacy. The two firſt have declined the Command; the Prince, on account of Reaſons of State; and General Keith, becauſe his Catholick Majeſty has offer'd to declare him Captain-General of his Armies, with very large Appointments.

Stockholm, Jan. 15. Our Plenipotentiaries are ſafely arrived at Abo, and according to the laſt Letters from thence, we have reaſon to expect that the Congreſs will be open'd on the 21ſt. The Negotiations there will turn on two capital Points; firſt, the reſtoring Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden; and next, the ſettling the Succeſſion to this Throne. In regard to the former, the reſtoring Finland is a Point that cannot be departed from; and, on the other hand, there ſeems to be no Way of procuring this, but by conſenting to the Election of the Duke of Holſtein-Uten. The Czarina wrote upon that Subject to his Majeſty in very ſtrong Terms; all the Anſwer he gave, was, that it depended on the Diet to chuſe themſelves a Maſter, and that he would not interfere, even in favour of his Nephew, Prince Frederick of Heſſe. It is certain, that the French Candidate, viz. the Prince de Deux Ponts, begins to have a great Intereſt; but it is as certain, that as a Foreign Miniſter told Count Gyllenbourg not long ago, the Day of that Prince's Election would prove the blackeſt Sweden ever ſaw, by depriving her of her natural Allies, and leaving her continually on bad Terms with Ruſſia.

Madrid, Jan. 7. Yeſterday M. de Campillo having received an Expreſs from the Army of the Infant Don Philip, went immediately to inform their Majeſties, that the King of Sardinia finding it impoſſible to ſupport his Troops any longer in Savoy, had been obliged to make a precipitate Retreat into Piedmont. This gave the Court ſuch high Satisfaction, that before Noon M. de Campillo was declared Miniſter, and the Marquis de la Mina Captain-General of his Majeſty's Forces. In the Afternoon the Foreign Miniſters went to pay their Compliments to the former, who from the very Brink of Diſgrace, is now riſen into higher Favour than ever.

Genoa, Jan. 12. The Queen of Hungary's Agent has ſucceeded here, in his Negociation for borrowing 450,000 Florins on a Parcel of Jewels. There is nothing now wanting but her Majeſty's Ratification of the Contract, by which the Revenues of all her Territories in Italy are mortgaged for the due Payment of the Intereſt on that Sum, at the rate of Five per Cent. Among theſe Precious Stones there is a Diamond of the Firſt Water, which weighs 242 Grains: The late Emperor bought it at Barcelona for 75,000 Florins, but it is thought to be worth much more. The Iſland of Corſica is again all in Confuſion. A Body of about 2000 Men have aſſembled, well arm'd, and have declar'd againſt receiving the new Regulation. All the Clergy in the Iſland are become Trumpeters of Rebellion, and we expect every Hour to hear of a general Revolt. The Chiefs of the Malecontents pretend that their late Submiſſion was to the French General and not to the Republick, and that they will never admit of any Terms of Accommodation, but under the Guarantee of that Crown.

Vienna, Jan. 19. The Count de Dhona, Envoy from the King of Pruſſia, had an Audience of her Majeſty on the 12th. The Grand Chamberlain went to the outer Door of the Anti-Chamber to receive him, and when he withdrew conducted him to the ſame Place. The Day before Yeſterday Mr. Robinſon, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, received an Expreſs from his Court, and communicated immediately the Contents to the Miniſtry. Sir Everard Falkner arrived here Yeſterday. A Deputation from the City of Prague, made their Entry into this Capital about Noon. They were ſent by the Magiſtrates and Citizens, to make a ſolemn Submiſſion to the Queen, and to implore her Clemency. The Troops deſign'd for Italy have had Orders to march. The Regiment of Bareith is countermanded, but is only the Regiment of Bareith is countermanded, but is to be replaced. The Queen our Sovereign, inſtead of approving the laſt Plan of Accommodation preſented to her, has declared, That ſhe will remain firm to her Allies, and fulfil at all Events the Engagements into which ſhe has entered.

Francfort, Jan. 26. The French Army lately march'd out of Bohemia, the Gendarmerie, and ſome Regiments out of Bavaria, making in all 24,000 Men, have actually begun their March towards Alſace and Lorrain. Theſe Forces march in 12 Columns, and it is propos'd, that the firſt Column ſhall reach Spire the 6th of next Month. As ſoon as theſe Forces ſhall have enter'd France, the Recruits that are intended for the Army in Bavaria are to march from thence in order to join it. M. Belleiſle has wrote a very boaſting Letter to the Emperor, which has been publiſhed here, and treated as it deſerved. He pretends to have marched a mighty Army out of Bohemia, whereas, in fact, two-thirds of his Men are Foot-boys and Valet de Chambres, that never bore Arms, nor know how to uſe them, and who will infallibly deſert in the Courſe of their March; ſo that he exhauſts the Coffers of his Maſter, and burdens all the Countries thro' which he paſſes, merely for the ſake of giving it out, that he marched 20,000 Men from Egra. Beſides, if theſe Troops were worth any thing, what Neceſſity for ſending for 6000 Men out of Bavaria to cover their March, or why ſhould he drag them at this Seaſon of the Year into France, in order to refreſh and recruit, if they were not quite worn out. The Truth ſeems to be, that this Artifice is neceſſary to prevent the Inhabitants of the Countries thro' which they paſs, from diſcerning how much theſe Corps have ſuffer'd by the ſharp Air of Bohemia.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 24. M. Maillebois ſets out this Day from Stadtamhoff for Straubingen, in order to confer with M. Broglio. There has paſs'd thro' here 20 Quintals of Silver, which were going from France to the laſt-mentioned Place, where they are raiſing vaſt Magazines. It was with a Deſign to cover the Marſhal de Belleiſle's Army, that 6000 Men were detach'd into the Upper Palatinate, and but for their Aſſiſtance, Prince Lobkowitz's Huſſars had kept them Company throughout Franckonia. It is poſitively ſaid, that the French will ſend 20,000 Men into Bavaria in the Spring; but we know not how to believe it, any more than another Report powerfully vouch'd by the Officers here, viz. That the French Troops now in the Electorate, conſiſt of 70 Batallions, and 100 Squadrons.

Bruſſels, Jan. 28. Yeſterday the Engliſh Troops began to march from Bruges, and, as we are informed, have taken the Road to Mons in Hainault. The Hanoverians are to march the 15th of next Month, and the Heſſians the Day after. We are aſſured, that the Dutch will ſpeedily march 20,000 Men this Way, in order to occupy the ſtrong Places lately evacuated by the Queen's Troops.

Hague, Feb. 1. Sir Andrew Adolphus Prætorius, Knight of the Order of Danebrock, a few Days ago took the Oath of Fidelity to the States, as General of Foot in their Service. We expect, very ſoon, from Vienna, a Reſcript from the Queen of Hungary, containing an ample Refutation of the Papers lately publiſhed by the Emperor's Order, and a ſuccinct Account of the Terms on which he is content to make Peace.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, Jan. 24. Arrived the Severn, Smith, from Carolina, in Six Weeks and Four Days. 'She brings no 'News, except that the Forces are gone back again to 'Barbados.

Falmouth, Jan. 22. Wind S. W. Sailed the Hoffina, Drincla, for Bremen; and the Elizabeth, Gilpin, for London. Remains the Expedition Packet, Cles, for Lisbon.

Dartmouth, Jan. 23. Wind S. Remains the Roſe, Gregory, from Jamaica for London.

Weymouth, Jan. 24. Wind S. W. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Trimmer, Rediard, from London for Lisbon; and the Thomas and Ann, Pegine, from Rye for Exon.

Cowes, Jan. 24. On the 22d came in the Recovery, Spence, for Maryland; the Gilbert, Pringle, and the Neptune, Boyd, for Antigua; the Anna-Maria, Blackman, and the Britannia, Latchford, for Barbados; the Clarendon, Cropton, and the Bonetta, Hammond, for Jamaica; the Succeſs, Hartley, for Bermudas; and the Southampton, ———, for Cork; all from London. Juſt now returned into this Road the Britain Ferry Tender.

Portſmouth, Jan. 25. Came to Spithead, the Greyhound, Perkins, from London for Georgia; the John, Paul, for Jamaica, with Ordnance Stores; and the Portland Man of War, Capt. Hawke, from Barbados.

Dover, Jan. 25. Wind W. S. W. Arrived the Boſton, White, from Rhode-Iſland, and the Alicant Galley, Skut, from Gibraltar, both for Rotterdam; the Mermaid, Bartlett, from Jamaica; the Judith, Holland, and the Endeavour, Newſon, both from Barbados; the ———, Gale,

Gale, and the ——, Reeves, both from Dartmouth; and a Portugueſe Ship from Faro, all for London.

Deal, Jan. 25. Wind W. S. W. Arrived Yeſterday the Shark Sloop, and ſailed again this Morning on a Cruize; the Swift, Maynard, from Barbados; the William, Lawes, from St. Kitts; the Bond, Gardner, and the London, Pickett, both from Maryland; the James and Elizabeth, Norcomb, from Lisbon; and the Union, Payne, from Milford. Came down the Charles Tender; the Nancy, Tracy, for Barbary; and the Preſton, Hallum, for Oporto; and remain with the Sutherland Man of War; the Rysbrack, Dornford, for Oporto; and the Surprize, Hunt, for Lisbon. The Mortar Bomb ſailed this Morning for the River.

Graveſend, Jan. 25. Paſs'd by the Arabian, Pullam, from Turky.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Figuera, the Two Brothers, Bowden, from Newfoundland.

In Scotland, the Johnſon, Smallſhaw, from Virginia.

At Whitehaven, the ——, Cauzier, from Oporto.

At Lancaſter, the Ann, Fell, from Barbados.

At Falmouth, the Diamond, Goateley, from Guernſey.

At Portſmouth, the Rachel, Perkins, from Jamaica.

LONDON.

The Providence, Robins, from Lisbon for Cork; the Ann and Mary, Greble, from Lisbon for Biddeford; and the Pretty Betty, Walker, from Virginia for Whitehaven; are all taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Bilbao, and St. Sebaſtians.

The Dowgall, Jackſon, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, is loſt in Delaware River.

Yeſterday the Warehouſe-Man belonging to Mr. Stoughton coming through Lothbury, a Brick fell off the Houſe of Mr. Smith, a Stationer, and cut him in the Head in a terrible manner.

A few Days ſince Mr. John Sherrard, a Druggiſt in Woodſtock-ſtreet, near Oxford-Market, was married at May-Fair Chapel to Miſs Jay, an agreeable young Lady, with a conſiderable Fortune.

Laſt Tueſday a great Number of Fiſhermen's Nets were burnt in Guildhall Yard.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Berkley of Stratton took the Oaths in the High Court of Chancery, to qualify himſelf as Captain of the Yeomen of his Majeſty's Guards, in the room of the Earl of Eſſex, deceaſed.

Laſt Tueſday Night Mr. Coleman, a Grocer in Berwick-ſtreet, Soho, was robb'd in Fig-lane by two Footpads, as he was returning from Hampſtead; they took from him his Watch and about 17 s. in Silver.

Laſt Night died, after a tedious Indiſpoſition, at her Houſe in College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Williams, a Gentlewoman poſſeſs'd of a conſiderable Fortune, great part of which ſhe has bequeath'd to charitable Uſes.

On Tueſday Night died, at his Houſe in Unicorn-Court in Broadſtreet, Mr. Bartholomew Bowling, formerly a Wholeſale Linen-Draper in Cornhill.

Plymouth, Jan. 23. Juſt now came in the Pearl of Bilbao, a Spaniſh Privateer, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Hampſhire, Capt. Limeburner; ſhe has 14 Carriage, and 8 Swivel Guns. She had taken the Samuel and Katherine, Capt. Snow, from Carolina to London, and ſent her to Bilbao. The Privateer had on board 125 Men, who are now on Board the Man of War. She was left well 50 Leagues to the W. N. W. of the Lizard, all well on board. Lieutenant Mackenzie brought the Privateer in here.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	00	31	01	09

Bank Stock, 145 1-4th to 145. India, 176. South Sea, 111 3-4ths to 112 1-4th to 112. Old Annuity, 114 1-4th to 3-8ths to 1-4th. New ditto, 114 7-8ths to 115. Three per Cent. Annuities, 101 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan, 111. Five per Cent. ditto, 76 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Aſſurance, 82 1-half. London Aſſurance, 11 5-8ths. India Bonds, 4l. 8s. to 9s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 4l. Prem. Salt Tallies, 102. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 97 3-4ths. Million Bank, 118. Equivalent, 110.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price One Shilling)

THE Queſtion Stated: With regard to our Army in Flanders. And the Arguments For and Againſt this Meaſure compar'd.

Eſurientes implevit bonis, & divites dimiſit inanes.

DAVID.

Ac ſi liceret vera narraturi atrociora vulgaverant.

TA. Hiſt. Lib. III.

Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 25, 1742.

IT *is the Direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that all the Seamen who were turned over from the* Lancaſter *into the* Orford, *fitting out at Chatham, and are abſent from their Duty, do immediately repair on board the ſaid Ship; her Captain being directed to Run all ſuch as do not appear on board in Ten Days from the Date of this Advertiſement; after which Time, all ſuch as are then abſent, will not only loſe their Wages, but alſo be liable to be taken up as Deſerters, and tried at a Court Martial.*

Thomas Corbett.

This Day is publiſh'd, (Price 8 d.)

A Second Letter to the Author of a Pamphlet, intituled, *Chriſtianity not founded on Argument*, &c. In which that Author's Reaſonings from the New Teſtament are examined, and the Damnatory Sentence which the Goſpel paſſes on Unbelievers is largely vindicated, on Principles oppoſite to thoſe which he has laid down.

By P. DODDRIDGE, D. D.

Printed and ſold by M. Fenner, at the Turk's-Head in Gracechurch-ſtreet; and ſold alſo by J. Robinſon, at the Golden Lion, Ludgate ſtreet.

N. B. Where may be had, The Firſt Letter. Price 8 d.

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The SECOND EDITION.

A LETTER to a Friend in the Country, on the Publication of *Thurloe's State-Papers*. In which is contained an Impartial Account of the Author and the Book; and ſeveral Particulars relating to Britiſh Hiſtory are examined, and ſet in a true Light.

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For *Roſcius* of *Ameria*, accuſed of murdering his Father. For *C. Rabirius*, accuſed of Treaſon againſt the People. For King *Dejotarus*, accuſed of a Plot againſt *Cæſar*. For *L. Muræna*, Conſul Elect, upon an Impeachment for Publick Corruption. For *P. Quintius*, upon a Caſe of Bankruptcy. Againſt *L. Calphurnius Piſo*, upon his Vices and Miſmanagements both in Publick and Private.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq;

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Together with Precedents or Forms of the Proceedings, on taking out and executing Commiſſions, alſo of Declarations, and Pleadings, in Engliſh, relating to this Subject, never before Printed.

The Whole adapted to the Uſe of all Counſellors, Attornies, Merchants and Tradeſmen.

By a late Commiſſioner *of* Bankrupts.

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To which is prefix'd, An Introduction containing a ſuccinct Hiſtory of this Science.

By Mr. NATHANIEL HAMMOND, of the Bank.

Extract from the Account of this Book in the Works of the Learned.

'The World has long complained of the Want of a proper Introduction to Algebra. Some are ſo very conciſe, as they were contrived not to teach but introduce a Treatiſe; others again are larger, but wrote with ſo little Conſideration to the Underſtandings of ſuch as are altogether unacquainted with the Science, that they are of very little Uſe to thoſe who are moſt inclined to make uſe of them. Whence it comes to paſs, that few find it practicable to make any Progreſs in Algebra without a Maſter, tho' certainly the Science in itſelf is far from ſurpaſſing a clear Head, and a moderable Underſtanding.

'The Deſign of this Treatiſe, which is of a reaſonable Bulk, and which contains nothing which is not ſolid, and to the Purpoſe, is to aſſiſt ſuch as are engaged in teaching Algebra with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples, that their Scholars may find Employment in their Advances, and to enable ſuch as live in Country-Places, and conſequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to attain ſuch a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to ſpend a Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of the better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of reaſoning after Truth habitual.

'The Treatiſe begins with a copious Explication of the Fundamental Principles of the Art, and of the Signs and Method of Notation uſed therein. The Author then proceeds to the ſeveral Rules, explaining them carefully and copiouſly in all their various Caſes; ſo that with a moderate Attention it is ſimply impoſſible for a Perſon, who deſires to be Maſter of Algebra, to miſs of his End.

'We never find this Writer advancing any thing out of proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with Rules, before they become neceſſary: He profeſſes to have imitated the judicious *Euclid* in this Reſpect; and he has done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has delivered the young Student in Algebra from that moſt unuſually the moſt fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. The Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is uſually taught. By the ſame Means he leads his Reader directly to Equations; and, by ſhewing him the Proſit he will reap from this Science, encourages him to overcome all its Difficulties. But having thus laid a ſtrong and rational Foundation, he moves more ſlowly through the reſt of his Work, that whoever follows him, may be obliged to become Maſter of ever Branch of the Art, ſo as to be a compleat Algebraiſt before he quits his Book, and not a Smatterer.

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